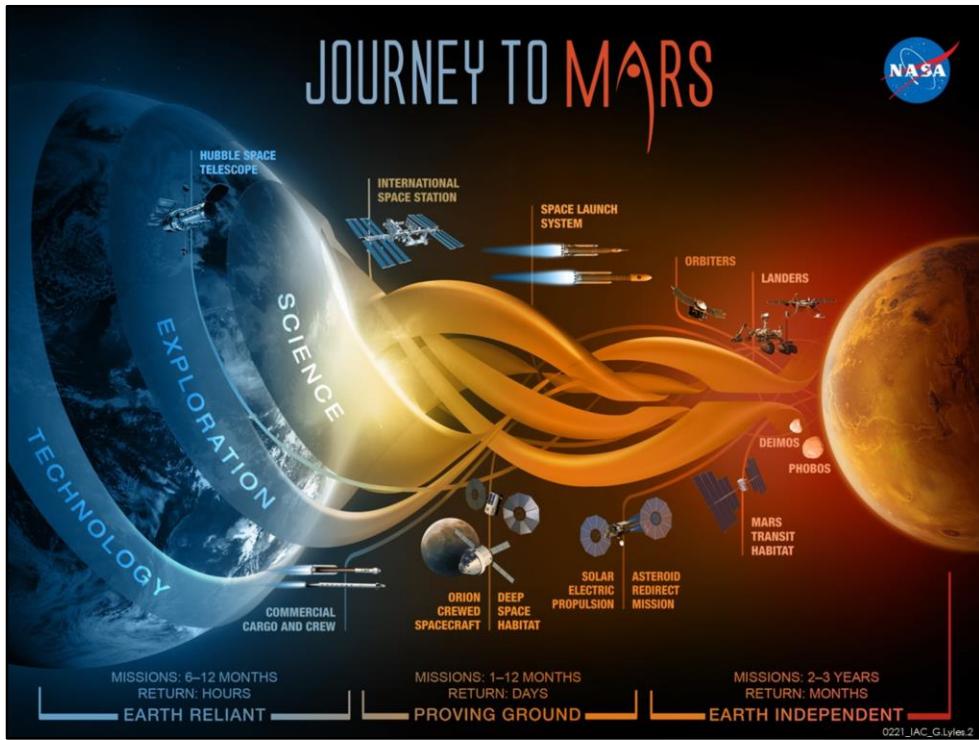
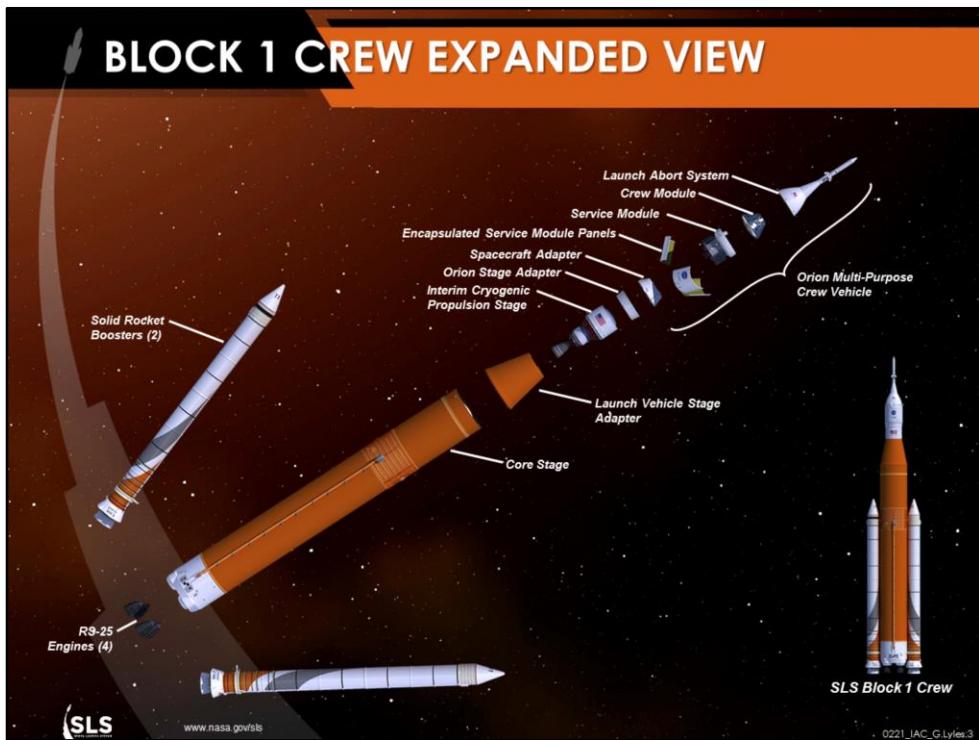




- Welcome
- Exciting time to be in the space exploration business.
- This presentation will cover technical progress on NASA's Space Launch System.
- This is no longer a paper rocket. We are making real progress, building real hardware.

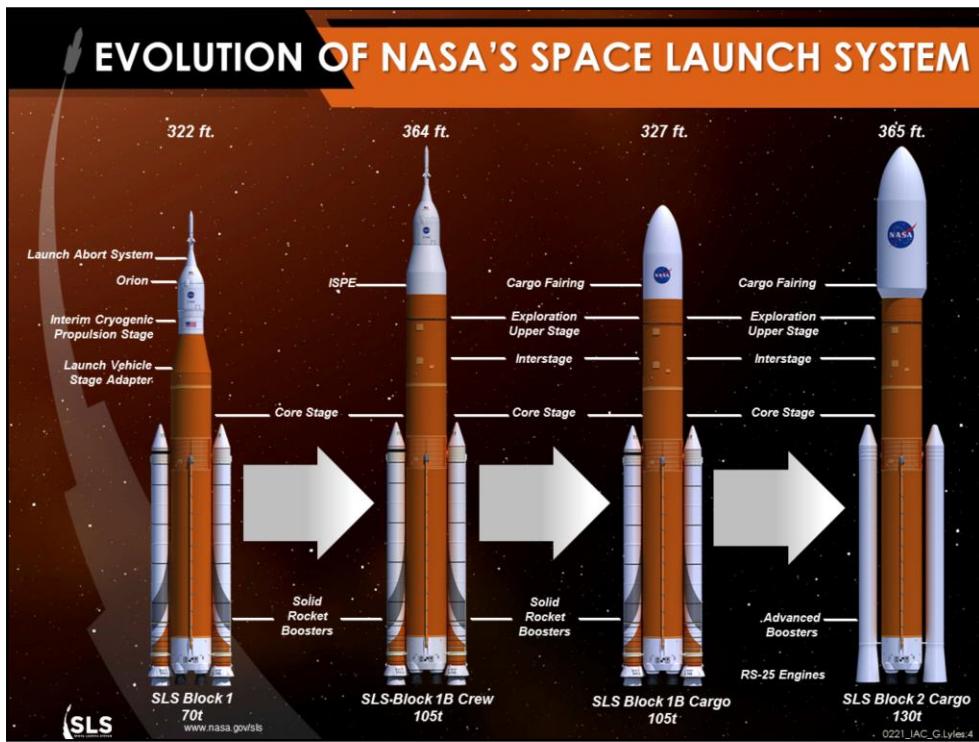


- I'd like to start with how SLS fits into the nation's future exploration plans.
- This famous chart encapsulates the roles of science, exploration, and technology, the major components of exploration, and the increasingly independent regions of operation.
- Incorporates International Space Station and commercial crew and cargo partners, robotic exploration of Mars, the cis-lunar or "Proving Ground" missions, and ultimately the "Mars Ready" or "Earth Independent" region.
- Emphasis now on Phase 0-2 activities:
 - Phase 0: Exploration Systems testing on ISS
 - Phase 1: Cis-lunar flight testing of exploration systems (crewed asteroid retrieval marks the end of this phase)
 - Phase 2: Cis-lunar validation of exploration capability (



- Stood up SLS program in 2011 and progressed now from development into production of the most capable launch vehicle in the world – with a path to evolve it to the most powerful rocket in history.
- Focus now on initial capability SLS shown here – Block 1.
- 322 foot tall, 27.6 foot diameter core stage, 177 foot tall boosters
- Affordability was a key metric in the design shown here and behind the scenes in streamlining our facilities and processes.
- Shuttle ET diameter core stage, conventional 2219 aluminum.
- Adapted shuttle RS-25 engines, high performance, large experience/industrial base, 16 available engines.
- 5-segment solid rocket boosters, shuttle/Ares heritage, 75% of liftoff thrust.
- Interim Cryogenic Propulsion Stage, modified Delta Cryogenic Second Stage, RL-10B2 engine.
- EM-1 mission, 2018, un-crewed Orion test flight, 13 secondary payloads/cubesats, many related to future exploration.
 - Lunar studies: Lunar Flashlight (NASA), Lunar IceCube (Morehead State University, KY), LunaH-Map (Arizona State University), Omotenashi (JAXA)
 - Asteroid studies: NEA Scout (NASA)
 - Solar studies: CuSP (Southwest Research Institute)
 - Earth studies: EQUULEUS (JAXA), Skyfire (Lockheed Martin)
 - Biological studies: Biosentinel (NASA)
 - ICPS: ArgoMoon (ESA/ASI)

- **TBD: Three Centennial Challenge selectees**



- Vehicle architecture designed to evolve
- Crew and cargo variants
- Future enhancements, Exploration Upper Stage, increased RS-25 thrust, more powerful boosters, larger payload fairing
- Plan to begin flying Block 1B vehicle on EM-2
- Evolved SLS enables: Europa probe, sample return missions from outer planets, cis-lunar habitats and landers, crewed Mars missions.
- SLS/heavy lift buys down risk on the ground instead of space
 - Minimum mass for 4-crew Mars surface estimated at over 500t
 - SLS reduces launches, in-space assembly, assembly time, payload design complexity, known technology

CORE STAGE MANUFACTURING



LH2 Qualification tank.



EM1 CS-1 engine section



LOX tank weld
confidence article

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- Core Stage will be world's largest stage – 212 feet tall and 27.6 feet diameter, 144,000 kg LH2 and 820,000 kg LOX
- Manufacturing at NASA Michoud Assembly Facility, Louisiana
- Six major manufacturing tools, largest is Vertical Assembly Center, successfully overcame VAC setup issues
- Completed to date: engine section, LH2, and LOX weld confidence articles; engine section and LH2 qualification articles; work under way on LH2 flight article
- Plan to complete all primary structural welding on remaining STAs and flight articles in calendar 2016.



VIDEO: time lapse video of LH2 qual tank - 27.6 seconds

STRUCTURAL TEST STAND CONSTRUCTION



Test Stand 4693 (LH2 tank)



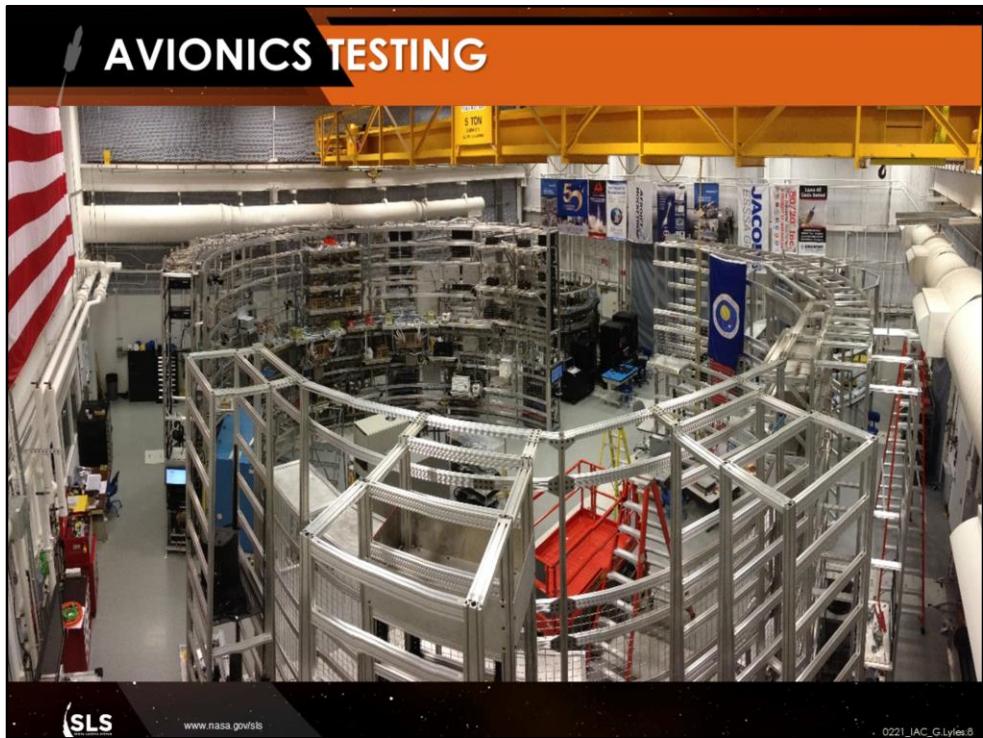
Test Stand 4697 (LOX tank)

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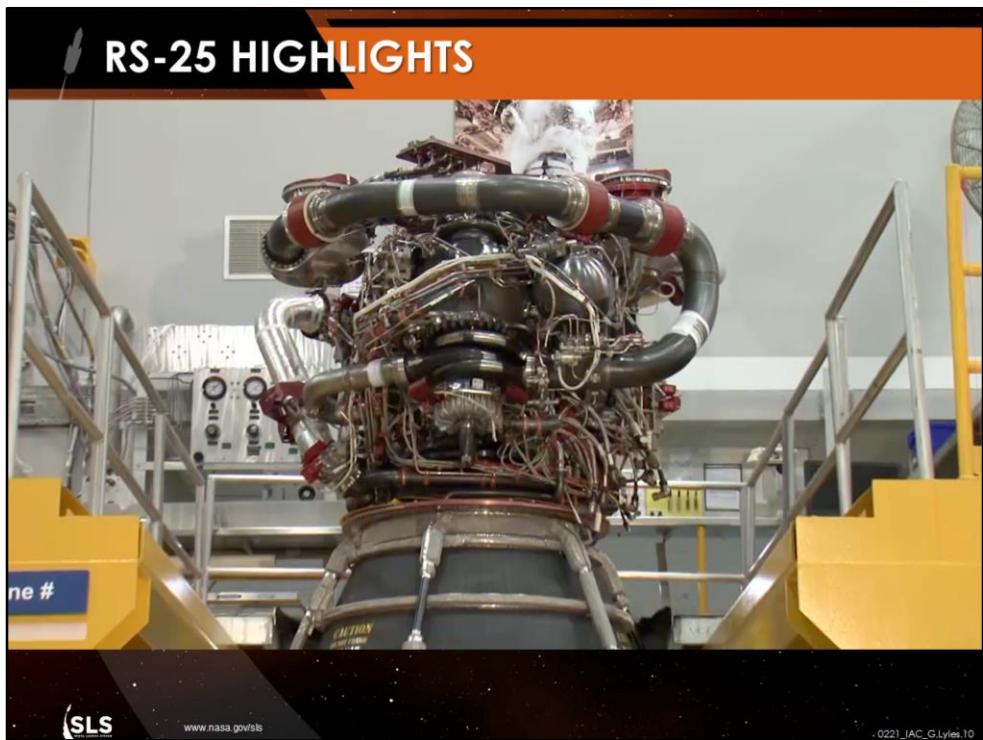
- Construction underway on LH2 and LOX structural test stands at MSFC – also engine section, intertank, and Integrated Spacecraft and Payload Element STAs.
- Work continuing in 2016.



- Core Stage/vehicle avionics developed in-house at MSFC
- Integrated Avionics Test Facility at MSFC supports development and testing of flight software, also integration of booster, engine, Orion, and GSDO software/emulators
- Conversion from SITF-D to SITF-Q in 2016



- 16 heritage flight engines – used as expendable – plus 2 development
- Extensive experience
- Proven performance
- Adaptation testing of RS-25 to SLS performance requirements – higher inlet pressure, lower inlet temperatures
- Addition of new controllers and nozzle insulation
- As of August 1, SLS conducted a total of 11 development engine tests totaling more than 4,500 seconds of hotfire time, including EM-2 engine 2059.
- Upcoming development engine and EM-2 engine hotfire testing, including new flight ECUs
- Developing post-EM-4 new-build engines optimized for affordability
- Incorporate additive manufacturing



VIDEO: Engine assembly and first EM-2 engine test – 24.58 seconds



- Proven performance from Shuttle and Ares programs
- New avionics, improved nozzle layup, relocated aft attachment point, beefed up forward attach point, deleted recovery features
- Completed cold- and hot-temperature booster qualification tests in 2015 and 2016 at O ATK in Utah
- Casting underway on EM-1 flight motors
- Overcame processing issues with the 5-segment motor

BOOSTER HIGHLIGHTS



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VIDEO: Booster manufacturing and QM-2 highlights – 25.73 seconds

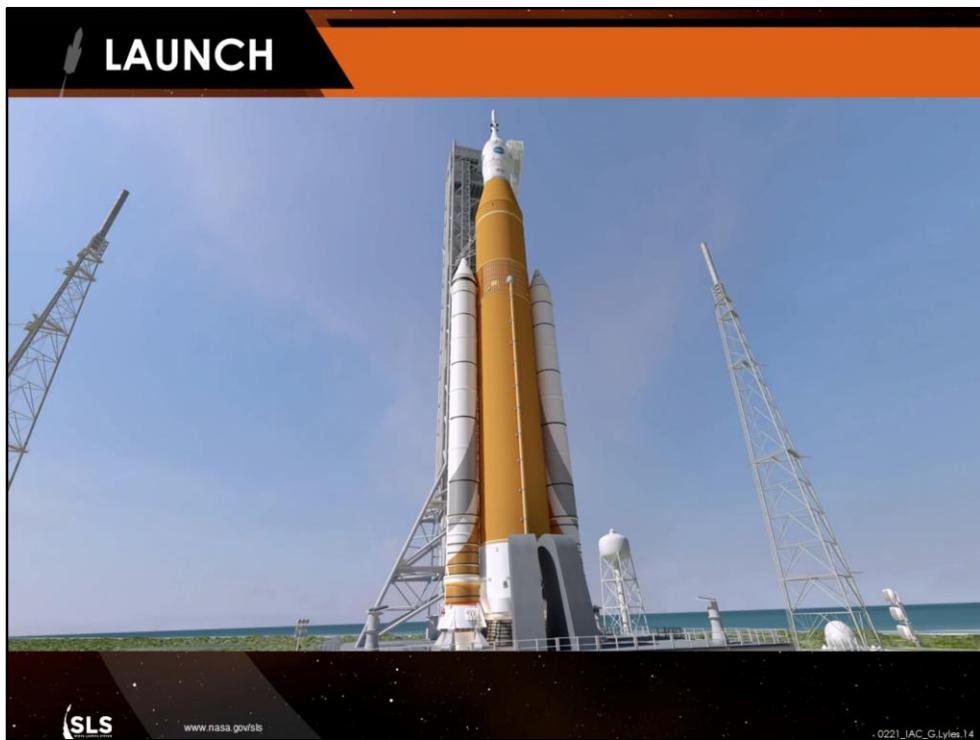


Clockwise from upper left:

- LVSA structural test article completed at MSFC this year
- ICPS structural test article completed 2015 at ULA in Decatur, Alabama, delivered to MSFC for testing in 2016
- Stennis Space center B2 green run test stand work packages under way
- Lengthened Pegasus barge now being outfitted to support transportation to MSFC and KSC

Other Testing not shown:

- Base heating
- Wind tunnel



VIDEO: SLS launch sequence – 33.76 seconds

- This is what we are all working toward, the EM-1 mission now set for late 2018.
- Ambitious schedule of manufacturing and testing for the next 2 years.

THE ADVENTURE BEGINS NOW.



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- These are just some highlights. There have been many more.
- Best way to follow us is on the various NASA and social media internet sites.
- Thanks, glad to take questions.